

*A Review of 144 Cases of Affective Disorders—After 7 Years.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, vol. xciv, p. 303, Sept., 1937.) Hohman, L. B.

From the study of his case-material, the writer points out that the factors which give rise to a guarded prognosis are:

1. Evidence that the affective component might be less pervading than it seemed. It had to be considered that the depression was only accompanying a chronic psychoneurotic or invalidism state.
2. Prolongation of illness beyond 3 years.
3. Presence of organic brain disease.
4. Cases over 60 years of age were thought to have a less good outlook.
5. Presence of paranoid features.
6. Presence of distorted hypochondriasis.
7. Tendency to alternate between elation and depression without intermission of normality.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Nasal Sinusitis and Mental Disorder.* (*Edin. Med. Journ.*, vol. xlv, p. 343, May, 1938.) Smith, A. B., and Ross, C. M.

The writers investigated 818 cases of mental disorder at the Royal Edinburgh Hospital. They found approximately 12% suffering from nasal sinusitis, and conclude that there is no evidence that nasal sinus infection plays any fundamental part in the causation of the vast majority of cases of mental disorder. The highest probable incidence occurred in the cases of manic-depressive insanity and the lowest in the psychoneurotic group.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Pre-psychotic Personality of Patients with Agitated Depression.* (*Arch. Neur. and Psychiat.*, vol. xxxix, p. 332, Feb., 1938.) Tibley, W. B.

The writer examined the pre-psychotic personalities of 10 patients with agitated depressions, and found appearing constantly narrow interests, difficulty in making adjustments to change, asocial and unfriendly attitudes, intolerance and poor sexual adjustment. A rigid ethical code, proclivity for saving and extreme reticence, coupled with markedly sensitive and anxious traits occurred throughout. Stubbornness, over-conscientiousness and extreme meticulousness as to person and vocation were common. This personality is quite distinct from that of the normal person, and from the pre-psychotic personality of the manic-depressive depressions.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*An Investigation of the Luria Technic with Normal and Psychotic Subjects.* (*Journ. Abn. and Soc. Psychol.*, vol. xxxii, p. 303, Oct.-Dec., 1937.) Shirey, H.

Using a modified Luria technique the writer found four motor patterns which he calls the small, the large, the transition or mixed and the chaotic patterns.

The small reaction correlated with the manic-depressive and catatonic groups, the large motor reaction with the paranoid group. The chaotic group was made up of individuals showing marked motor disorders, i.e., catatonics, hebephrenics, manic-depressives, and those in whom the motor sphere was not yet adequately connected with the higher brain centres.

In boys from a State industrial school the large type of motor pattern correlated with impulsiveness and emotional outbursts. The small type correlated with markedly anti-social conduct and with difficult social adaptation.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Emotional Reactions of Psychotic Individuals: A New and Simple Test.* (*Journ. Abn. and Soc. Psychol.*, vol. xxxii, p. 395, Oct.-Dec., 1937.) Solomon, J. C.

The author has introduced a new test with glasses full of liquid and one dummy glass. The result of the test is based on the degree of annoyance, defence, amusement and curiosity shown. The test was applied to 150 persons, of whom 25 were

# BJPpsych

The British Journal of Psychiatry

## Pre-psychotic Personality of Patients with Agitated Depression. (Arch. Neur. and Psychiat., vol. xxxix, p. 332, Feb., 1938.) Tibley, W. B.

G. W. T. H. Fleming

*BJP* 1938, 84:875.

Access the most recent version at DOI: [10.1192/bjp.84.352.875-b](https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.84.352.875-b)

---

### References

This article cites 0 articles, 0 of which you can access for free at:

<http://bjp.rcpsych.org/content/84/352/875.3.citation#BIBL>

### Reprints/ permissions

To obtain reprints or permission to reproduce material from this paper, please write to [permissions@rcpsych.ac.uk](mailto:permissions@rcpsych.ac.uk)

### You can respond to this article at

[/letters/submit/bjprcpsych;84/352/875-b](http://bjp.rcpsych.org/letters/submit/bjprcpsych;84/352/875-b)

### Downloaded from

<http://bjp.rcpsych.org/> on April 3, 2017

Published by The Royal College of Psychiatrists

---